

'Soviets serious in backing Syria'

KUWAIT (R) — A senior Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) official said Sunday the Soviet Union was serious this time in supporting Syria against Israeli attack. "This is clear from their (Soviet) political and military participation," Salah Khalaf, a PLO Executive Committee member, told reporters on arrival here Sunday. He did not elaborate. Tension between Syria and Israel has risen since Lebanon and Israel signed an agreement earlier this month providing for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanese territory. Syria opposes the accord. Mr. Khalaf, a resident of Kuwait who is also known as Abu Iyad, said he would visit Moscow soon to discuss some issues of mutual interest.

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Volume 8 Number 2275

AMMAN, MONDAY MAY 30, 1983 — SHABAAN 17, 1403

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Jordan, Poland to discuss cooperation

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordanian-Polish economic negotiations are due to open here Tuesday, according to a spokesman for the Ministry of Industry and Trade. Talks during the three-day negotiations are expected to cover bilateral trade and joint ventures employing Polish expertise. According to the spokesman, an economic and trade protocol will be signed by representatives of both countries at the end of the talks. The Polish side will be led by the foreign trade deputy minister, who is expected in Amman Monday.

Israeli soldier killed in ambush

TEL AVIV (R) — An Israeli soldier was killed and two were wounded in a clash between an Israeli patrol and Palestinian commandos in eastern Lebanon Saturday, an Israeli army spokesman said. One of the Palestinian attackers was killed in the clash and the others escaped, the spokesman said.

Ali says new war will not help any

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali was quoted Sunday as saying a new Middle East war would not serve the interests of any nation in the area. Foreign Ministry officials told reporters that Mr. Ali had expressed to a senior Polish official currently in Cairo his hopes that positive results could emerge from consultations between the concerned parties present in Lebanon on the withdrawal of foreign troops there. "Such results could avert an armed clash which would not serve the interests of any nation in the area," Mr. Ali said.

Iran seeks closer ties with West

WILLIAMSBURG, Virginia (R) — Iran has been making concerted diplomatic moves seeking closer ties with the West. West German government sources said Sunday. Foreign ministers attending the seven-nation Western summit here noted that Iran had approached a number of Western nations expressing a desire for improved relations, the sources said.

Bourguiba arrives in Algeria

PARIS (R) — Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba arrived in Algiers Sunday on his first official visit abroad in recent years, the Algerian news agency reported. The 79-year-old Tunisian head of state, who was welcomed by Algerian President Chadli Benjedid, was accompanied by Prime Minister Mohammad Mzali, and Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi.

4 tonnes of drugs seized in Pakistan

ISLAMABAD (R) — Pakistani customs have seized about four tonnes of hashish and opium waiting to be smuggled into Europe, officials said Sunday. They said the drugs, found during three operations near Islamabad this month, had been hidden in secret cavities in the bodies of trucks after being smuggled into Pakistan from neighbouring Afghanistan.

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Unidentified anti-aircraft guns in action Israeli jets draw fire over Lebanon again

BEIRUT (R) — Israeli fighter planes swooped over Beirut and Syrian-held areas of Lebanon Sunday, drawing fire from unidentified positions for the second straight day, Lebanese security officials said.

State-run Beirut radio reported that Israeli planes had met with anti-aircraft fire in northern Lebanon but gave no details. There was no suggestion that any plane had been hit.

The anti-aircraft fire came from an area of north Lebanon under the control of Syrian troops. But Palestinian forces there are also armed with anti-aircraft guns.

The Palestinians regularly open up Israeli planes but their fire, apparently ineffective against the high and fast-flying Israeli jets, is generally seen as a symbolic gesture of defiance.

The Israeli flights over Beirut suburbs, where they shattered the sound barrier and the reports of anti-aircraft fire in the north disturbed few of Beirut's war-

heavy clashes Sunday between rival Lebanese militias in the Shouf mountains east of Beirut.

They said machine-guns and artillery were used for at least an hour but there were no reports of casualties.

The exchanges were apparently between right-wing militiamen and leftist "Druze" each entrenched in mountain villages.

In southern Lebanon, a hand grenade was thrown at an Israeli military vehicle in Nabatiyeh, wounding the driver and three bystanders, Lebanese security officials said.

The rightist Falangist radio reported a separate attack on Israeli troops, saying a military vehicle came under fire at Mazraat Al Nahr in Aley province in the hills behind Beirut.

The radio said there were no reports of Israeli casualties.

Beeka Valley residents reported a stream of men and machines rumbling across the slopes to join the armies of Syria and Israel at battle stations close to their frontlines.

Shouf clashes continue

Security officials also reported

Israelis report reduced tension

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli forces remained on high alert Sunday but senior army officers reported a slight reduction in tension between their forces and Syrian troops in Lebanon and the Golan Heights.

The Israeli cabinet approved military precautions against any venture by Damascus as the officers reported that Syrian military

convoy had been seen leaving the Shouf area north of Lebanon's Bekaa Valley.

The tension reached its peak at the end of last week during large-scale Syrian manoeuvres in the Beeka Valley and on the Golan Heights.

But Syria Saturday announced the conclusion of the war games and said soldiers were returning to

their bases.

Cabinet Secretary Dan Meridor said ministers heard reports from Defense Minister Moshe Arens, the chief of staff and head of military intelligence.

"After a discussion, the government approved precautionary steps taken by Israeli defense forces," Mr. Meridor said.

Gemayel calls for Lebanese unity

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, a Christian, made an unprecedented visit to a mainly Muslim rally in West Beirut Sunday to plead for Lebanese unity and defend his recent agreement with Israel.

The 41-year-old president, elected by parliament after his brother Bashir was assassinated last September, showed up unexpectedly at a sports stadium battered by Israeli bombs during last year's Israeli siege of the city.

As he addressed a crowd of some 20,000 at a rally organised by a leading Islamic charity foundation, four plain-clothes bodyguards pressed against him while

dozens of Lebanese soldiers surrounded him with their machine-guns held at the ready.

It was the first time in recent years that a Lebanese president, traditionally a Christian, had made such a public appearance in mainly-Muslim west Beirut.

Mr. Gemayel arrived in a convoy of cars, many with security men and commandos leaning from their windows, which raced through the district at breakneck speed, apparently to minimise the chance of an attack on the president.

The audience, including some government ministers, deputies and diplomats but mainly Muslim

charity workers, boy scouts and youth groups, applauded enthusiastically.

"It is essential that all the communities in Lebanon remain united at this critical moment... Lebanon is at present on the threshold of a grave stage in its destiny which requires above all the cohesion of Arab ranks, in order to save Lebanon and the Arab cause," the president said.

"Just as a destroyed and divided Lebanon is a free arena for conflicts and sabotage reflect on other Arab states, so is a unified, robust, free and stable Lebanon an assurance for the Arabs," he said.

Arab journalists meeting ousts Egyptian

BAGHDAD (R) — The Arab Journalists' Federation Sunday expelled the head of the Egyptian Journalists' Union from its current meeting here for having read out a message from Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak.

Egyptian union Chairman Fahal Jalal read out the message at the opening of the meeting Saturday night in which Mr. Mubarak said "the Arab Nation is passing a dangerous turning point."

Delegates at Sunday's session condemned Mr. Jalal for reading

out the message, expelled him from the meeting and decided to cancel his speech from the documents of the conference.

An Egyptian delegation is participating in the federation's conference for the first time since Egypt's membership was suspended in 1979 after the signing of the treaty between Egypt and Israel.

A conference decision said, "Jalal's reading of the message contradicted a previous decision that its text only be distributed

among the conferees, but he took it from them by surprise and read the text from the conference rostrum."

It said Mr. Jalal had read the message without saying it had come from the Egyptian president until he had completed it.

The conference considered this "an abnormal act and a double cross."

Members of the Egyptian delegation objected to the decision, but the only other delegation to voice reservations was from Somalia.

"The assembly can only reject the agreement and denounce any interference in Lebanon's sovereignty and independence or violence."

Israel forces out bedouins to make way for air base

By Galina Vromen
Reuters

TEL MALCHATA — Israel is forcing bedouin Arabs off their grazing lands in the Negev Desert to make way for a new military air base.

But the bedouins say the compensation they are being offered is far less than that paid to displaced Jewish settlers and is evidence of a basic inequality between the government's treatment of its 3.5 million Jews and the 600,000-strong Arab minority.

Jewish families, who last year evacuated Sinai Desert farms so that the land could be returned to Egypt under the Camp David treaty, were compensated with equivalent farm land in Israel or in some cases received more than \$100,000 for giving up their homes.

The bedouins are being offered between one and 20 per cent of the 25,000 acres east of Bee-

rsheba, where the air force is building military installations to replace those it gave back in Sinai.

The Israeli authorities insist there are not enough available land to compensate the bedouin fully.

Dodik Shoshani, the Israeli official in charge of resettling the bedouin, says they will be able to far more off the small tracts of irrigated land they are being offered instead of their large, dry bedouin activist.

"The Israelis want to stop us from being farmers, they want us to be their cleaners and construction workers, to do all the jobs they don't want to do themselves," says Nuri Al Okbi, a bedouin activist.

"Only eight to 10 per cent of the bedouin make their living from agriculture these days anyway. I believe that faster than anyone can imagine they will find ways to make capital out of their new lands," he told Reuters.

Forced to concede rights

But the bedouin say they are being forced to concede their right to the areas they have inhabited since giving up nomadism and settling on Negev tracts during Ott-

oman Turkish rule over Palestine.

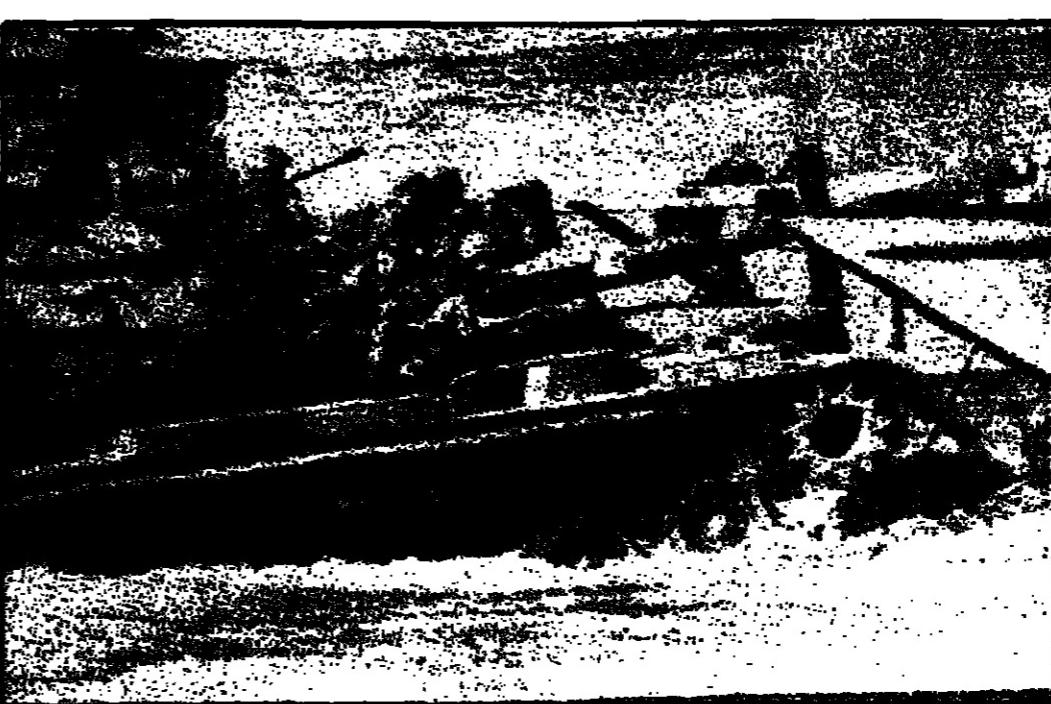
Since Israel's creation in 1948, it has seized tens of thousands of acres of grazing land and has made no secret of its aim to concentrate dispersed bedouin clans in settlements.

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Showcase villages

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A TANK NAMED PSYCHO: U.S. Marines unload an M-60 tank, with the name "psycho" painted on its barrel, from a landing craft on the beach south of Beirut as part of a new unit of 1,200 Marines which was ferried ashore Sunday to replace those who have been in Lebanon since February as

part of a multinational peace-keeping force. The fresh Marine troopers came from two helicopter carriers and other U.S. Sixth Fleet ships standing about one kilometre off the Mediterranean coast of the Lebanese capital. (A.P. wirephoto)

Fateh revolt 'intensifying'

DAMASCUS (R) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat posted armed guards at the offices in Syria of his Fateh commando movement Sunday after hardline officers gained ground in their mutiny against him.

One of Mr. Arafat's close aides said: "The revolt is intensifying."

Dissidents opposed to Mr. Arafat's moderate policies seized Fateh supply depots on the outskirts of Damascus Saturday and said they would be used to provide food, ammunition and equipment for rebel factions.

Mr. Arafat's aides said the rebels shot their way into the depots, wounding three people. But dissident spokesman Jihad Saleh told reporters Sunday the takeover was peaceful. He said five supply officers and an engineer who joined the mutiny Saturday joined the rebels.

It is also the first time a quarrel has been conducted in Damascus, which became a major PLO centre following the withdrawal of Palestinian forces from Beirut last year.

Fateh jeeps and trucks were parked outside and two commandos stood guard with Kalashnikov assault rifles.

The mutiny has produced no atmosphere of tension in Damascus. The Syrian media have ignored it completely and Syrian sources said it was an internal Palestinian affair.

King, army officers review Mideast

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein, the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, and senior army officers Sunday reviewed Middle East developments and the current Arab situation and Jordan's stand towards issues confronting the region, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said.

In a meeting held at the King Hussein Medical Centre, the King gave directives to the army officers concerning a number of important issues, Petra said.

The meeting was also attended by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Royal Court Chief Ahmad Al Lawzi, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Chief of Staff Maj.-Gen. Fathi Abu Taleb and the directors of Public Security and General Intelligence directorates, the agency added.

Wazzan lauds French role

PARIS (R) — Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan Sunday expressed appreciation for French participation in the multinational force in Beirut and praised efforts by Paris to find a diplomatic solution to the crisis.

Mr. Wazzan's men say the mutiny has attracted only a handful of adherents, with the majority in Fateh remaining loyal.

Mr. Saleh spoke to reporters at a grey office building on a tree-lined street. He described it as the headquarters of the rebel movement.

They will meet later Sunday

to discuss "issues concerning the independence, security and territorial integrity of Lebanon," the Defence Ministry said.

"We appreciate the attitude of France as well as its diplomatic activity in favour of Lebanon and the presence of its military contingent on the terrain," Mr. Wazzan said.

Iraq receives Turkish message

BAGHDAD (R) — Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen arrived unexpectedly in Baghdad Sunday with a written message from military ruler Kenan Evren for Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, the Iraqi News Agency (INA) reported.

Mr. Turkmen's visit follows a cross-border thrust by Turkish troops into Iraq, apparently to

The mutiny began three weeks

ago when five senior officers repudiated Mr. Arafat's leadership,

saying he had strayed from the path of armed struggle against Israel.

Spokesman Saleh said the rebels still regarded themselves as loyal to Fateh, by far the largest commando group in the PLO, but wanted changes in policy.

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HOME NEWS

Jordanian-Iraqi relations discussed with Samarra'i

AMMAN (Petra) — Visiting Iraqi Minister of Youth Ahmad Al-Samarra'i discussed the situation in the Arab region and Jordanian-Iraqi cooperation with Mr. Ahmad Al-Tarawneh, speaker of the Senate.

During the meeting, Mr. Samarra'i voiced his appreciation of His Majesty King Hussein and the Jordanian government and people for their support in Iraq's war with Iran.

For his part, Mr. Tarawneh reiterated Jordan's total backing for Iraq and its support for Arab national causes.

Later Mr. Samarra'i met the speaker of the National Consultative Council Suleiman Arar with whom he reviewed cooperation between Jordan and Iraq in various fields. The meeting was attended by Minister of Culture and Youth Ma'an Abu Nowar and the Iraqi Ambassador to Jordan Ibrahim Shuja' Sultan.

Later Mr. Samarra'i, accompanied by Mr. Abu Nowar, visited the Martyrs Monument in Amman. He toured the various parts of the monument and was briefed on Jordan's political and military history starting from the Great Arab Revolt.

The Iraqi visitor was then shown a documentary film on the development of the Jordanian armed forces.

At the end of the visit the minister was presented with the monument medal as a token gift to mark his visit.



Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Ahmad Al-Tarawneh (second from left) holds discussions with the Iraqi Minister of Youth Ahmad Al-Samarra'i (second from right) Sunday (Petra photo)

French archaeologists make up for lost time

By Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Although there have been many famous French travellers, like the authors de Vogüé and Luynes, in Jordan since the beginning of the 19th century it was not until very recently that the French have really participated in the excavations of some of Jordan's many ancient sites and treasures. The first French mission arrived as late as 1976, since when they seem to have been making up for lost time. By 1983 there will be as many as 14 different French teams digging in various parts of the country.

Informative exhibition

The work being carried out by these missions was the subject for a very interesting and informative exhibition at the French Cultural Centre last week. Quite rightly proud of their archaeologists' achievements in the field, the French Embassy and the French Cultural Centre organised the exhibit in order to introduce their work to a wider audience. For those who missed the exhibit — which took the form of photographs, maps, explanatory texts, architectural reconstruction drawings and a few significant archaeological finds such as urns, jars, small pieces of plaster bearing fresco work and coins — and for those whose French is shaky the following is a brief review of their work.

French hallmark

Iraq Al Amir, a site that lies only 25 kilometres from Amman

in the beautiful valley of Wadi Seer was the scene of the first French archaeological work in the country. It was on the strength of this work, which has since become the hallmark of French archaeological work in Jordan, that a branch of the French Institute, Institut Français d'Archéologie du Proche Orient (IFAPO) was opened in Amman. With the co-operation of Jordan's Department of Antiquities who provided aerial photographs, the French team carried out a survey of the whole area (about 15 square kilometres). Many new sites were discovered, all of them previously unknown as no-one not even Nelson Glueck, had surveyed the area before. From the photos it became apparent that the valley and its surrounding hillsides had been intensely settled from the early Bronze Age (3,000-2,200 B.C.) onwards.

Spectacular monument

One site that was well-known however was the Qasr al Abd, and it is on this quite spectacular monument, which dates from the beginning of the second century B.C., that the French have worked wonders. Early photographs show the palace to be almost razed to the ground, most of the destruction being wrought by an earthquake in 365 A.D. Now one of its two floors stand again. The giant puzzle of reconstruction, where each megalithic stone had to be painstakingly plotted and numbered, was carried out by architect François Larche, who also set forward proposals, in the form of finely detailed axonometrics and elevations, of the original design and purpose of the castle



A Bonness and her young: stonework revealed by French archaeologists at the site of Iraq Al Amir 25 kilometres from Amman in Wadi Seer.

which still remains rather enigmatic.

An ethnological survey has also been carried out on the actual village of Iraq al Amir by Francois Villeneuve. By excavating the old stone houses, Villeneuve has been able to see how these traditional buildings were used. A similar kind of project is also being carried out at Smakieh where the villagers are leaving the old houses for new concrete versions.

Race against time

Another important reconstruction and salvage project is

the dig at Queilbeh, where the French are racing against time to save the tombs that not only did the frescoes start to disappear. A measure of success has been achieved by injections of resin, but the work is slow and difficult. Other French work includes three surveys — a geo-archaeological survey of Jabal Ajloun, a survey of the paleolithic period in East Jordan and a survey of all the Greek and Roman inscriptions in Jordan. This latter project was started in 1974 by a team from the University of Lyons. Jordan was divided into five areas and at present only one

area, that around Amman, has been completed. The several hundred inscriptions that were found, give a very good idea of all the various influences the local people came under in that period.

Missing link

Finally and perhaps one of the most stimulating projects is that at Khirbet es Samra, a tiny little town situated on the Hejaz railway between Zarqa and Mafrag. Back in the 1920's, Savignac discovered 60 to 70 stones each bearing a cross and letters of an unfamiliar language. Savignac hoped he had found the missing link between Arabic and Aramaic, from which the former was derived. It was not until three years ago however that the French were able to set out again, this time the Dominique Fathers, to discover if this was true.

Beautiful mosaics

Undoubtedly it was not, but what they did find was at least another 500 inscribed stones, which bore in Arabic, Aramaic and Syro-Palestinian languages the names of ancient people. But even more spectacular than the stones was the discovery of three Byzantine churches whose floors were covered with beautiful mosaics depicting, in a style highly reminiscent of those at Madaba, wall-tiles perhaps representing the bisoprics of places like Antioch and Alexandria. Then as work progressed it became obvious the Samra was not only important as a Byzantine monastery town but as a place on the Roman map. The early Roman fort that has recently come to light is now the new centre of research.

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Quads born in Amman

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Jordanian woman Friday gave birth to quadruplets at Al Bashir Government Hospital at Ashrafieh. Mrs. Ruwaida Ahmad Khalil who lives in Amman, gave birth after a seven month pregnancy.

Three of the quadruplets, one boy and two girls, each weighed nearly one kilogramme while the first, a male, weighed one and a half kilograms. Mother and babies were described by hospital spokesman as being in a satisfactory condition. The 19-year-old Mrs. Khalil said that she had been taking hormones to induce

pregnancy after several months of a barren marriage.

Asked about her feelings, she said that she is quite happy and expressed great gratitude to the doctors for their efforts.

According to gynaecologists at the hospital such a birth occurs once in every half a million cases. The newly born quadruplets have a good chance of living, they said.

The mother said in an interview with the local press, which reported the birth Sunday, that her children will be called Ahmad, Abdullah, Sirin and Manal.

Mining talks slated

AMMAN (Petra) — Representatives from eight Arab states will take part in a three-day meeting at the headquarters of the Arab Mining Company (ARMICO) in Amman Sunday June 5 to discuss cooperation among Arab

countries in the mining of copper and lead.

Delegates from Qatar, Oman, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Abu Dhabi, Kuwait, Libya and Sudan will review a series of working papers during the seminar.

Zou'bi off to Geneva

AMMAN (PETRA) — Dr. Muwaffaq Al Zou'bi, a member of the Jordanian National Red Crescent Society's executive committee, will take part in a seminar on the role and functions of the International Red Cross which is due

to open in Geneva Monday. Participants in the 10-day seminar, in which 30 nations will be represented, will discuss the role of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies around the world.

Silos near completion

AQABA (Petra) — Supply Minister Ibrahim Ayoub Sunday inspected the new grain silos being built at Aqaba. The new silos are to be completed soon along with those under construction in Irbid and Amman at an estimated cost of JD 15.5 million. Mr. Ayoub said during his tour of the project.

The project under construction at Aqaba is really an enlargement of the old silos that had a capacity of 50,000 tonnes, he said. With the new annex though, the silos will have a total capacity of 100,000-tonnes, Mr. Ayoub pointed out.

He said that the silos will be used by the ministry to the benefit

of Jordanian traders and those in neighbouring Arab states too. A special committee, comprising representatives from the Ministries of Supply and Public Works, and the company building the silos is overseeing the implementation of the project which was started in 1981, the minister explained.

AMMAN (J.T.) — On the commencement of the next academic year, the University of Jordan hopes to accept its first group of dental students. This is one of the results of a couple of years hard work which had as its ultimate goal the establishment of Jordan's first school of dentistry.

Dr. Fayed S. Sayegh, professor and chairman of the Histology Department at the University of Missouri-Kansas City, was one of the figures behind this project. With the help of a Fulbright scholarship he has spent the past academic year here in Jordan, assisting the university with the opening of the school.

Following the completion of the background research (the preparation of the curriculum) the university formed the Dentist

NEWS IN BRIEF

King condoles Touqan family

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein delegated Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid to attend Sunday's funeral of former Finance Minister Salah Touqan, who died in Amman Friday. King Hussein later called on members of the Touqan family personally to convey his condolences.

Taiwanese trade team expected

AMMAN (Petra) — A trade delegation from Taiwan is due here Friday for talks with Jordanian businessmen and officials on increasing the volume of trade between Taiwan and Jordan. The six member delegation is expected to spend five days in Jordan.

NCC to consider People's Army bill

AMMAN (Petra) — The National Consultative Council (NCC) Monday starts to debate the People's Army draft law. The NCC, to meet under the chairmanship of speaker Suleiman Arar, will also hear a statement by Agriculture Minister Marwan Dardin.

Alia phone numbers announced

AMMAN (J.T.) — Citizens wishing to telephone the new offices of Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline at the Queen Alia International Airport are requested to dial 08 and then 53333 directly, according to an announcement by the Ministry of Transport Sunday. It also said that people wishing to call the Alia information offices at the airport are requested to call 53250.

WHO conference aims at sanitation policy for Jordan

AMMAN (J.T.) — Health Minister Zuhair Malhas Monday opens a national conference on drinking water and sanitation at the Yarmouk University Liaison Office.

The conference, organised by the Ministry of Health in cooperation with the World Health Organisation (WHO), aims to lay the ground for a general approach to water and sanitation in Jordan, according to Dr. Suliman Qubain, director of health welfare at the Ministry of Health.

A wide spectrum of subjects pertaining to the supply of drinking water between now and 1990 and ways of protecting people from infectious diseases that are caused by polluted water, will be among the major subjects to be discussed at the conference, Dr. Qubain said.

Health specialists from Jordan, the Arab Health Council and WHO will discuss the best ways of establishing sewer networks and installing sanitary facilities that will provide a clean and healthy environment.

The participants in the three-day conference, Dr. Qubain added, will also focus its attention on water supply problems in general and will issue recommendations on the cause of water pollution in line with WHO guidelines and objectives.

Several government departments will send representatives to attend the conference.

University dental school prepares for first student intake

By Alissa C. Duff
Special to the Jordan Times

School Council of which Professor Sayegh is one of the seven members. The council, said the professor, will govern this field until a date is chosen and at least two or three of the departments within the school are established.

Initial training

"The initial two years of the dental training," continued Dr. Sayegh, "are already catered for. The first year — pre-dental — will be included in the Liberal Arts programme and no specific facilities are required. The second year, which is called pre-clinical will be taken in the existing Medical School at the university. The remaining years of training however will need their own specific buildings, and the university feels that by this time they will have completed the necessary requirements," the doctor concluded. "The School of Dentistry will be located next to the present School of Pharmacy which lies at the southern end of the university campus, close to the University Hospital. The reason for this said Dr. Sayegh, is that the clinics the students will practice in are located in the hospital itself."

Two-phased recruitment

The selection and training of staff for the new school will be dealt with in two phases Dr. Sayegh told the Jordan Times. "In the initial phase, the university will be obliged to hire existing dentists and send them overseas to specialise" stated the professor. "In the meantime there are a small number of specialists in the country who could man this field until the trained people return. But eventually the university will have an obligation to keep recruiting people to send them overseas."

continued the doctor. "Who we are really talking about" he said, "are the clinical people. For the staff required to lecture in the basic sciences, which covers almost half of the curriculum, are already here" Dr. Sayegh explained. "That is one reason why a dental school was so feasible."

Professor Sayegh, who was born in Jordan, felt that graduates qualifying from the new school would be adequately trained in providing good dental care and would be able to meet the demand of the public", which was, in his opinion, the main objective of the school. It would be, he felt, many years before Jordan could afford to educate dental scientists because "they need the basics to serve the community."

First student batch

The first batch of students, who may enter the university this Octo-

ber depending on the decision made by the governing board of the university, will be approximately 10-20 in number. However the school will eventually be able to cope with as many as 50. The period of training will be 5 years.

Dentists who are presently working in Jordan have mostly been trained in Syria according to Dr. Sayegh. In addition to this some have been trained in Egypt, Iraq, while lesser numbers have been trained in Greece and the Soviet Union.

The present level of dental care in Jordan is poor said Professor Sayegh. Signs of this are the lack of oral health in schools, he said, and the absence of dental health insurance. "Part of this is a result of the absence of public demand" he continued, "once the public becomes educated, they will demand it from the society."

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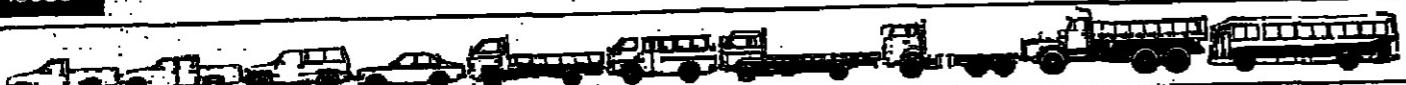
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AMMAN - ATHENS

DAY	DEP/AMMAN	ARR/ATHENS
Monday	08.30	12.10
Wednesday	08.30	12.10
Saturday	08.30	12.10

ATHENS - AMMAN

DAY	DEP/ATHENS	ARR/AMMAN
Tuesday	18.45	20.20
Friday	18.45	20.20
Sunday	18.45	20.20

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Ask a soothsayer

IF THERE will not be a Syrian-Israeli military confrontation over Lebanon, and American-induced Arab mediation efforts will not work to convince the Syrians of quitting Lebanese territory, it might take another shuttle diplomacy by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in the area to bring about a different, more positive climate.

At first glance, it may look odd for pro-Soviet Syria to seek American mediation on the question of Lebanon or the Arab-Israeli conflict as a whole. But who said President Assad is not realistic enough to know that Washington holds most of the keys to any Middle East settlement? And why could the Syrian president not sell it to the Soviets that by a direct Shultz-Assad contact, Moscow would have a clearer picture of, or a bigger role to play in, any settlement?

For their part, the Americans do envisage a role for themselves to play with Syria, and Mr. Shultz said on a number of occasions that he would undertake another mission to the Middle East if it helped in implementing the Israeli-Lebanese withdrawal agreement.

The question now is: if the Syrians do seek the U.S. Secretary of State's mediation in the area, and he takes up the offer, what could he possibly achieve from undertaking yet another mission to the Middle East with the situation on the ground as it is today?

The question arises because the Israelis are highly unlikely to withdraw their forces from Lebanon outside the terms of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, and because the Syrians are in no mood to withdraw from Lebanon under these terms, and because the United States has shown enough interest in reaching a comprehensive Middle East settlement, with a strong view to solving the Lebanon question as a first step towards that goal.

The answer would very much lie in Mr. Shultz's ability to open the Golan file, or that of the West Bank and Gaza, before the Lebanon file could be closed. Here, we have a unique situation, where only the U.S. could offer the Syrians something in return for their withdrawal from Lebanon, and that in turn could only be achieved if the whole question of the Middle East is on the table.

However, the talk now is nowhere near how either Syria or the United States can play their constructive roles, jointly and on the spot. Rather, we have two positions, on the extreme of each other that could not be bridged so easily, even if the two parties wanted to. Try a soothsayer to know what is going to happen next.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Main issue swamped

SINCE President Reagan announced his Middle East initiative last September not one single step has been made towards establishing a genuine solution of the issue. On the contrary, the Middle East as a whole has been pushed in to third spot behind an Israeli troop withdrawal, most importantly it seems the new tension along the Israeli-Syrian front. These lapses are not pure accident but a natural result of a well-planned Israeli strategy which began by rejecting the Reagan initiative and now seeks to escalate tension in the Bekaa Valley.

The U.S., which has been handling Middle Eastern affairs single-handedly, while aware of the Israeli gambit is doing nothing to end the tension and bring about peace in the region. In fact, Washington is using the Israeli-Lebanese agreement as a pretext to resume the supply of war planes to Israel, and strangely enough is warning the Arabs that the U.S. presidential elections are drawing near and that they would be responsible for any delay in finding a solution to the conflict. It seems that the whole Middle East question has been left to the U.S., and our whole fate effectively hinges on U.S.-Israeli relations which do not take into consideration the rights of the Palestinian people.

Al Dusour: Israel is the common enemy

THE joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee for the support of the people in the occupied Arab territory held a meeting in Amman Saturday to consider ways of helping the Arab people under Israeli rule. No doubt this committee has been offering what it can to alleviate the sufferings of the Arab people and to strengthen their steadfastness in the face of Israel's repressive measures. Yet, we think the Arab countries ought to do something towards strengthening the morale of the people under the Zionist yoke by trying to end their differences and to unite their ranks to foil Israeli plots and abort Zionist expansionist designs. That indeed is the least they can do.

But sadly enough we witness further divisions and disarray in Arab ranks most recently manifested in the divisions plaguing the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). The Arab divisions, with all their negative impacts on the Middle East problem, have now been extended to include the PLO which constitutes the backbone of all Palestinian action aimed at the liberation and freedom of the inhabitants of the occupied lands. The common Israeli enemy are fully exploiting the situation and seizing the opportunity to escalate their repressive measures against our kinsmen. This must be remembered by all the Arab states and also by the joint committee now holding its latest meeting in Amman.

Sawt Al Shaab: How to defuse the tension

ONCE again the Middle East region is becoming the hotbed of world tension. Thanks to the Israeli and Syrian mobilisation and the massing of troops in the Lebanon Bekaa Valley. The source of this tension stems from Syria's refusal of the recently signed Israeli-Lebanese agreement. Yet its stand is offering Israel the opportunity and justification for prolonging its stay in Lebanon. Regardless of claims that such mobilisation should not necessarily lead to armed confrontation between the two sides, similar situations in the past have eventually led to an outbreak of fighting along the ceasefire lines. Recent statements by Israeli officials that the Zionist state cannot bear prolonged periods of mobilisation can only add fuel to the possibilities of war.

What the Arabs can do and should do now is to try to bring about a just and equitable settlement in Lebanon and thus help to defuse the situation along the front line.

DE FACTONOMICS

The Williamsburg summit should speed up world economic recovery

The ninth economic summit conference of the major seven industrialised market-economies started its sessions two days ago in Williamsburg, Virginia. It is expected to conclude the three-day meeting of the United States, Canada, France, West Germany, Italy, Japan and the United Kingdom today, Monday, May 30.

A year ago, the heads of governments of these countries met in Versailles, France, which ended at the time with little progress or agreement. However, this year's economic summit of the rich countries comes in a more favourable economic setting. There are definite signs of economic recovery in at least two of these countries, namely the United States and West Germany.

Unemployment rates have declined, though marginally in both countries. Continued economic recovery will have a positive spill-over effect on world trade and thus will ease the problems created by the longest and deepest recession in the world economy since the World War II.

Other favourable developments include the enhanced capability of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to bail out heavily-indebted developing countries. Oil prices went down by 15 per cent which should help oil-importing countries to save foreign exchange in their import bill and reduce imported inflation.

The conflicting positions of

Europe on the supply to the latter of natural gas from the Soviet Union has been eased out since Mr. Shultz took office. Moreover, the threat of a trade war and protection among the industrialised countries was gradually ameliorated. The high interest rates in the United States which prevailed before and were blamed for the economic difficulties of other industrialised and developing countries have been lowered from over 20 per cent to about 10 per cent.

Accordingly, the chances of success for the Williamsburg summit are much brighter than the previous conference, though the issues are more or less, the same. They include world economic recession and recovery, protectionism and var-

ious restrictions on trade, instability in foreign exchange rates, restrictions on the sale of technology to the Soviet bloc, the foreign debt burden of Third World countries and the transfer of resources to poor nations.

The major industrialised countries will agree on the following broad goals: To bolster the emerging worldwide economic recovery, reverse the current trend toward increased trade protectionism, limit its trade with the Soviet bloc and its financing, and harmonise their foreign exchange policies.

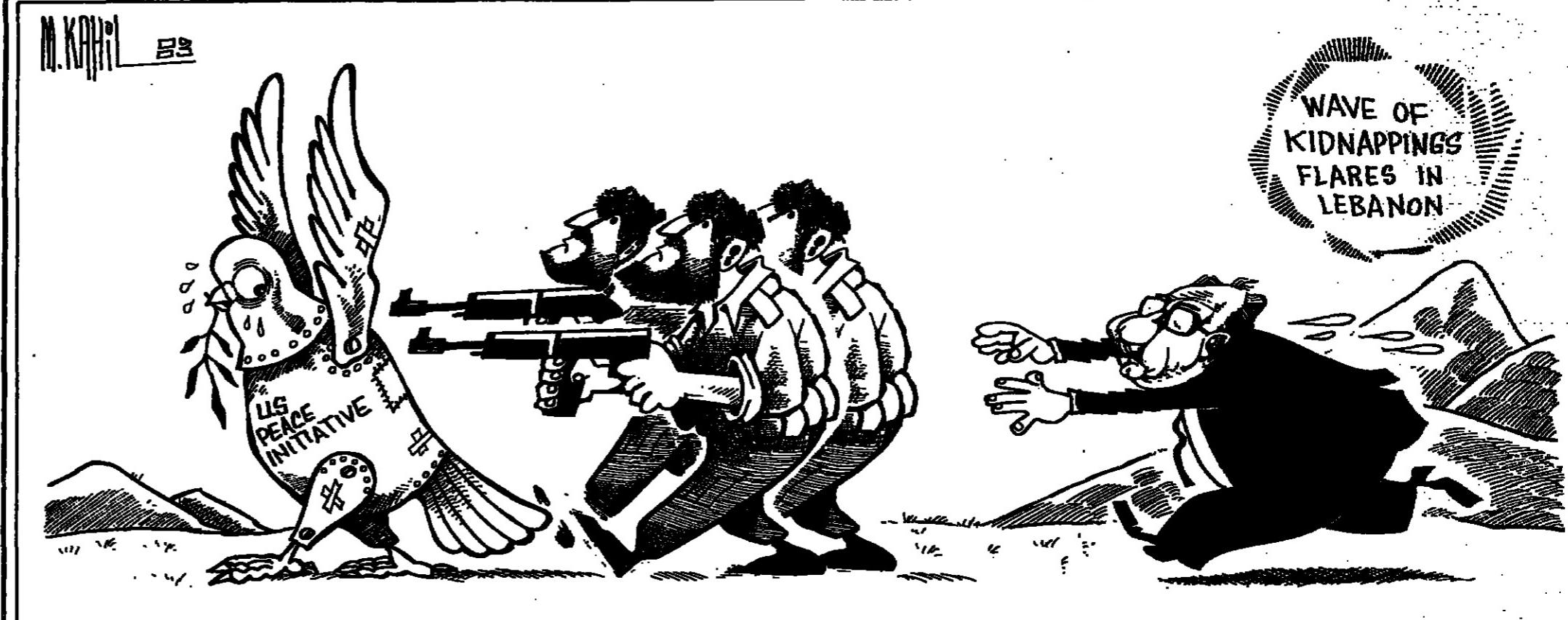
The summit will consider economic relations with the developing countries as a prelude to the June sixth conference on world trade which will take place in Belgrade.

Yugoslavia under the auspices of UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development). While the Third World complains that the present international economic order is far from being equitable and appropriate to the developmental aspirations of its member countries, a more realistic approach has been proclaimed by the non-aligned summit in New Delhi.

Needless to say that developing countries are experiencing serious problems. Prices of their raw materials have reached a very low point. Their foreign debt amounts to \$630 billion and its servicing adds up unbearable burdens. Support of the industrialised nations to multilateral aid has dwindled with pressuring the

oil-rich countries to shoulder larger shares. Severe restrictions on the manufactured goods exported in the developing countries are imposed by Japan, the European Community and other industrial nations. The technological gap is widening.

The world economic recession of the last four years has proved more than before the interdependence of the world economy, be it for the rich or poor countries. The success of Williamsburg summit would be of limited impact if it paid lip service only to economic problems of the developing countries. It has to work not as the "rich club" but the prime mover of the world economy to the badly needed recovery and growth.



Syria shows new confidence against Israelis

By Alan Philips
Reuter

DAMASCUS — An aerial confrontation on Wednesday between Syrian and Israeli warplanes, after almost a year of inactivity, indicates that Syria has found the confidence to use its Soviet-supplied arsenal against Israel.

But there is still no sign that Syrian President Hafez Al-Assad is ready for a new war against the Israelis in eastern Lebanon. Western diplomats say.

Although this was the first reported air incident since Syria accepted an Israeli ceasefire last summer, the state-run Syrian media have given it only the scat-

tered coverage.

Defence Minister Mustafa Tlas

said Friday night it was simply a matter of the Syrian air force intercepting Israeli jets which violated the Syrian armed forces' air-

space in Lebanon.

He told the Syrian News Agency SANA: "There was no combat in the real sense of the word."

Gen. Tlas did not refer to Syrian jets firing missiles and said Syria was merely taking defensive measures.

Syrian newspapers on Saturday gave prominence to Gen. Tlas's charge that Israel was planning to attack under cover of accusations that Damascus itself was preparing an offensive. Israel has said Syria is reinforcing the 40,000-strong force it maintains in Lebanon.

The diplomats said Syria's approach to the air clash, coupled with its stress on self-defence, indicated Damascus was in no mood to make an issue out of Israeli flights over Lebanon.

During last summer's battles,

Syria lost more than 80 warplanes with the Israeli air force, which the Israelis say emerged almost unscathed.

But since then, Syrian officials have said the delivery of new Soviet equipment has gone a long way towards closing the gap with Israel's sophisticated U.S.-supplied weaponry.

The centrepiece of the new Soviet equipment is at least two batteries of SAM-5 long-range air defence missiles which diplomats here say are manned by Soviet personnel and sited for the first time outside the Soviet bloc.

These replace mobile batteries of smaller SAM-6 and other missiles which the Israelis destroyed with impunity last summer.

According to the diplomats, Moscow has also supplied new aircraft and T-72 tanks to replace those the Syrian armed forces lost in battles against the Israelis at the

start of their June strike in Lebanon.

But the key factor in the new Syrian confidence is backing from the Kremlin and the presence of Soviet advisers at the missile sites.

Syrian officials say the missiles are under Syrian control, but diplomats say the presence of Soviet personnel makes it impossible for the Israelis to try and knock out the still untried SAM-5s without running a strong risk of inflicting Soviet casualties and involving Moscow more deeply in the Middle East.

SALE

Next Friday and Saturday, June 3 and 4, there will be a closed bid public sale of office and residential furniture, furnishings, appliances and equipment at the American Embassy warehouse (located right before Al-Waha Dept. Store).

Items will be available for inspection and for bidding from 0900-1600 Friday June 3 and from 0900-1500 Saturday.

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Statistics can tell us a lot about ourselves



Talking straight Marwan Muasher

Statistics, to me, is a very intriguing science. The word, I guess, scares many people off. But contrary to the somewhat common belief that science subjects are very dull and dry, they, once is able to see through the hairy mathematical details, can no doubt be quite revealing.

The science of statistics is telling us more and more about ourselves in ways that are not otherwise possible. People are using these statistics in their daily lives to establish norms and set standards. One interesting fact that statistics tell us, for example, is that women are safer drivers than men. Consequently, American car insurance companies charge less to women than men. While we might have guessed or suspected that something holds true, statistics are able to quantify our "guesses" in a way that can be put to use.

Statistics can tell a lot about society and how it is changing. Thus, in taking census, many countries ask information from its citizens not only on how many people there are in the country, but also about the practices of these people, with the idea that this information will help planners get a "quantitative" measure of how society is changing. The Americans, for example, found a lot about themselves after the 1980 census there. Among the things they learnt were the rate of divorce, the number of an average family, their average income, the number of couples living together out of wedlock... etc. No doubt that this and other information is very valuable in evaluating where society is heading and also in helping plan a better future.

Statistics is a very vast science. But among the subjects it deals with are distributions. Distributions are a way which statistics quantify the information about a particular object or objects under study. For example, suppose we want to study how the heights of men and women are distributed in Jordan. We might find that most of the men heights "cluster" around a value of say, 175 cms, and the women heights around a value of 160 cms. Thus we can identify two "distributions", or "modes", for people's heights, one for women, another for men. These modes are not completely separable, meaning that a person with a height of 170 cms could be either a man or a woman. Nevertheless, the implication these modes give us is clear: There are two different distributions associated with people's heights, one belonging to each sex, with men having a higher "average" height than women.

Hoping not to have bored you with details, statistics point out to us that most things come in different, "multi-modal" distributions rather than in homogeneous, "uni-modal" distributions. Our planet Earth does not have a uniform distribution, but rather is composed of water, mountains, deserts, vegetated areas... etc. Vegetated areas are in turn multimodal, being composed of areas of corn, wheat, soybeans... etc. The subdivisions go on, although getting more subtle, with one clear message: We live in a non-uniform world where things are different from each other depending on several factors.

The same holds true for people. Arabs, having a different heritage

from the British, consequently have different outlooks on many things. Within Arabs, Jordanians still have different attitudes from Egyptians. Further still, Jordanians among themselves are different. By nature, people coming from different backgrounds, have different opinions, habits, thoughts... etc. It would be unusual, indeed unnatural, for all people, even in the same country, to agree on one thing. Statistics tell us so. The world is different, and that makes it all the more interesting.

Which brings me to the subject of elections. We had invented in the Arab World what now became a very famous cliché of the 99.99 per cent election result. This new-old method of "free" elections goes as follows: Someone runs "uncontested" for the presidency of his country, then wins by a margin of 99.99 per cent. People have always been saying this is impossible. But the science of statistics tells us so scientifically, clearly, and beyond the shadow of a doubt. Such a result is simply against the laws of nature. Period. Even after considering factors like the absence of any other candidate, the ignorance of some of the voters, coercion... etc., such a result will still be impossible. There will always be a few per cent to say the least who wins or say no leave a black card.

I am writing this because I thought such practices are a thing of the past, only to read that it happened again recently. Compare the results of an election in

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some of these angles are, they help give one a wider field of view than one's own.

I write this again because of a peculiar phenomenon I noticed in one of our respected Arab newspapers. The newspaper started publishing the memoirs of an Arab journalist, then stopped publication of these memoirs on the ground that they are unduly damaging to a dead Arab leader. The peculiar thing is that for more than two weeks after that, the newspaper published letters (most more than 300 words) hailing the newspaper's decision. I followed the issue closely, and without taking sides in it, I cannot recall a single article that was against the newspaper decision.

Again, the science of statistics tells us this is impossible. People cannot all agree on one issue. The newspaper can argue, of course, that it has the right to publish the letters it wishes. But if it claims (and it does) that it is for objective, free dialogue, then it has no right to present its readers with one side of the issue, no matter how popular or unpopular that issue is.

We cannot preach open dialogue before we practise it. We cannot deceive people forever by fudging elections. Science tells us that these practices are against the way nature works. If we are to live in a stimulating world where ideas are exchanged freely, we have to make room for different people, ideas, and outlooks.

Randa Habib's corner

Long live our new airport

Last week all Jordan was focusing on the new Queen Alia International Airport, and it was worth it.

Having been frustrated for a long time by the state of the old airport Jordanians are now very proud of their new airport. It is a 20 year dream that has at last come true because the site of the Queen Alia International Airport was chosen in 1963.

Last Friday many families went for drives to Zizah all curious to see their new airport.

First nice surprise the spacious parking right at the airport door gone are the long waiting hours under the sun or the air. The oriental style architecture, the space, the new equipment the restaurant, the cafeteria... all this was viewed with astonishment and happiness.

Most of the people insisted to shake hands with the airport employees and to congratulate them.

One even said "now we will be proud to receive our guests". Yes all this is such a big change from the Marka Airport.

We had talked about the bad shape of the old airport in this corner. Today we can only say "may it rest in peace" and "long live our new airport".

But please let our new airport be kept as we have seen it today, sparkling clean.

Still no cure for space sickness

By Walter Bagley

Reuters

NEW YORK — Scientists have yet to find a cure for "space adaptation syndrome", an illness similar to motion sickness which has struck almost half the people who have flown in space.

"In space, where a person floats freely, the body is unloaded" and the nerves, muscles and bones do not receive the same stresses," Nicogossian said.

Vision is the only sense not affected, but that becomes part of the problem, as the astronaut gets used to his spacecraft in training and knows the ceiling is above and the floor below.

"Then you get up in space and there is no gravity and the earth is above your head and you begin to think, 'hey, there is no up and down.'

The body's inability to cope with so many strange sensations apparently brings on the syndrome, which usually manifests itself on the second and third day of flight, Nicogossian said.

He said that drugs often used to treat motion sickness — scopolamine and dextroamphetamine — appeared to have had some success in preventing or treating the syndrome, but that approach was just not enough.

Nicogossian, co-author of a book on space medicine, says scientists are trying to create more realistic simulations of space travel in training, as astronauts may be able to acquire "immunity" to the syndrome before blastoff.

Some Skylab astronauts who were ill during their first days in space could not make themselves sick on centrifugal machines once back on earth, he said.

This apparent "immunity" to sickness, even after severe test simulations, stayed for a few days after a flight, he said.

"The problem is: Can you transfer such experience from one environment to another?" Nicogossian said. "What happens on the ground is entirely different from what happens in space."

Nicogossian said there was often little relation between an astronaut's performance in test simulations and his reaction to space travel.

Summit pledges sympathy but no cash for Third World

By Sidney Wettland
Reuters

WILLIAMSBURG, Virginia — The Third World will get a ringing pledge of support from Western leaders this weekend, but there will be no promises of big cash handouts to sweeten the message.

U.S. officials say the seven-nation Williamsburg summit will urge self-help, more trade and hard work as the best cure for the manifold problems of the developing countries.

In return, Western governments will hold out hope of lower trade tariffs and higher quotas for imports to help the Third World boost its earnings of vital hard currencies.

Senior diplomats who have prepared the paperwork for the annual summit opening say there is little more the hard-pressed industrialized nations can do at present.

They say the summit will seek to persuade Third World statesmen, who have pleaded for more aid, that gradual economic recovery in the United States and other Western nations will eventually provide a spinoff for their people also.

American and European officials agree there will be few crumbs from the summit for the Third World in terms of large additional cash funds, except for some emergency aid to keep the poorest African, Asian and Latin American countries afloat.

At least two summit leaders, French President Francois Mitterrand and Canada's Prime Minister

Pierre Trudeau, are likely to come away unhappy with the Williamsburg prescription.

Both have championed the cause of the Third World consistently at recent summits of the West's richest nations, but even French and Canadian officials see virtually no chance of the extra cash help they think may be needed.

Trudeau recently questioned the recipe President Reagan has held out as most likely to help the world's poor in the long run: Economic growth and recovery in the West, leading in turn to lower inflation, more investment and cheaper interest rates.

The Canadian leader said these were essential ingredients but not enough in themselves. He called for adequate financial flows to help developing countries repay debts to the West which now exceed \$600 billion.

French officials say Mitterrand will tell Reagan at the summit that something more is needed than occasional "fire brigade" intervention if poor countries are to buy the equipment and capital goods they need to build their economies.

Other leaders at the meeting are Prime Ministers Margaret Thatcher of Britain, Amintore Fanfani of Italy, Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan and West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl. All four are likely to take a cautious stand, officials believe.

U.S. officials say there is a more realistic approach now in the Third World, and that governments have no illusions about what World diplomats believe

Williamsburg will do little to encourage optimism in their countries, although they agree that emphasis on open trading practices answers complaints repeatedly made by Asian and African governments.

Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, wrote recently to each of the seven Western

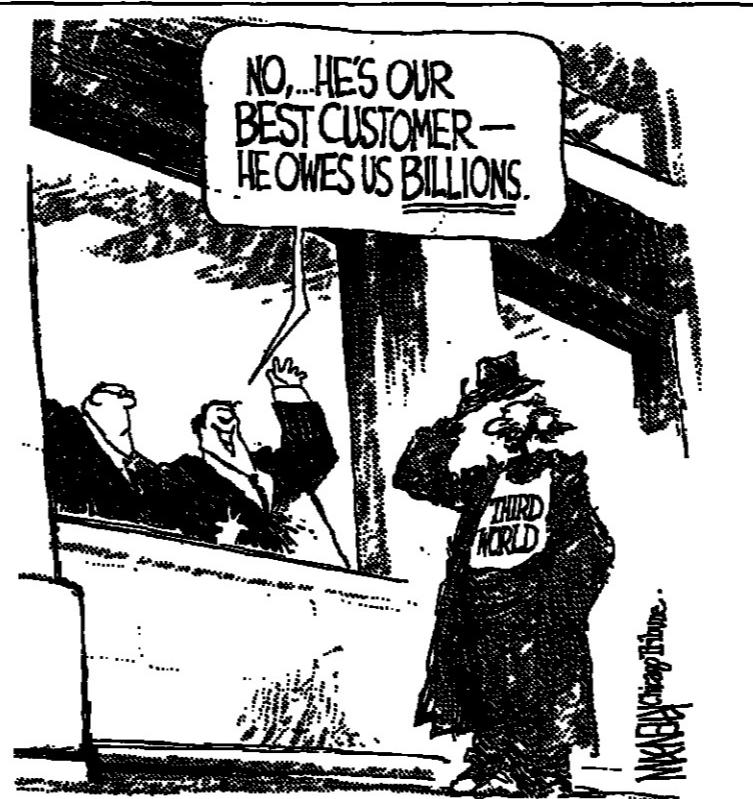
leaders to propose the reopening of a long-stalled economic dialogue between north and south.

But Third World diplomats expect there will be no push from Williamsburg for the "global negotiations" they have urged on a complex of issues involving both trade and aid.

The three last summits, in Venice, in 1980, Ottawa in 1981 and

Versailles last year, held out some prospect of opening global negotiations.

But the idea is rarely mentioned now and there seems little prospect that Williamsburg will point the way to the broad-ranging discussions the Third World believes are essential before a fairer world economic order can be established.



TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

17:30 Kora
17:59 Cartoons
18:10 Children's Programme
18:30 Little House
19:29 Programmes Review
19:30 Armed Forces Programme
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 News in Arabic Series
21:45 Arabic Varieties
23:10 News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 French Programme
19:00 News in French
19:30 News in Hebrew

20:30 Comedy: Taxi

21:10 Freedom Road (Nationalist)
22:30 News in English
23:10 Classical Hour

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM
& partly on 950 KHz, SW

07:00 Morning Show

07:30 News Bulletin

10:00 News Summary

10:45 Morning Show

11:00 Pop Session

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SPORTS

Hagler may quit boxing

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island (R) — "Marvelous" Marvin Hagler may quit boxing, apparently, believing he has few worlds left to conquer following the seventh successful defence of his undisputed world middleweight title.

Hagler knocked out fellow-American Wilford Scipion in the fourth round here Friday night and said: "I'm thinking of retiring."

"I've got to go over it with my family. I feel as though I've beaten everybody out there. I don't want to be a stepping stone for someone else."

Indeed, Hagler has not lost a bout for seven years and raised his career record to 57 wins, two draws and two defeats with Friday night's triumph.

Gordon wins non-title bout

LAS VEGAS (R) — S.T. Gordon, fighting as a heavyweight for the first time in almost five years, scored a lacklustre but unanimous decision over fifth-ranked Trevor Berbick in a 10-round non-title bout Sunday.

Gordon, the World Boxing Council (WBC) cruiserweight

Midway through the fourth round the champion landed a lightning-fast flurry of left and right combinations to Scipion's head which sent the 24-year-old Texan to the canvas for good.

Hagler is reputed to have earned \$1.5 million for his 11 minutes and 47 seconds in the ring—a healthy payday but a far cry from the sums commanded by the likes of heavyweight champion Larry Holmes and the now-retired "Sugar" Ray Leonard.

The competition has simply not been stiff enough to bring the biggest purses to 28-year-old Hagler from Brockton, Massachusetts.

Hagler said, "If I can get out of boxing with my health, maybe I can start a business. Maybe I'll be happy."

Connors, Lloyd reach French Open tennis quarterfinals

PARIS (R) — American stars Jimmy Connors and Chris Evert Lloyd reached the singles quarterfinals at the French Open tennis championships Sunday but while Connors waltzed through, Evert had to work hard for a three-set victory.

Connors, the Wimbledon and U.S. Open champion who has never won the French title, has been improving steadily here this week in justification of his top seeding, and Sunday he trounced compatriot Eric Fromm 6-2, 6-1, 6-1 in a fourth round match which looked more like a practice session for him.

Lloyd, seeded second for the women's title but now the favourite following the elimination of defending champion Martina Navratilova Saturday, had to bathe for 90 minutes to overcome 18-year-old Czechoslovakian Helena Sukova, one of the tallest women on the circuit, 6-2, 3-6, 6-3.

She said afterwards she felt a lot

more pressure with the elimination of Navratilova, who left for New York Sunday after her loss to 17-year old American Kathy Horvath.

"Pressure is on me now but it was good to have a tough match Sunday," Lloyd said. "I'm just a little disappointed that I didn't play my best tennis. I'm still trying to find my best form."

In the quarter-finals Lloyd will meet eighth-seeded Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia, who scored an impressive 6-2, 6-1 win Sunday over tenth seed Andrea Temesvari of Hungary, impulsive winner earlier this month of the Italian Open title.

That match was refreshing to watch, not only because Mandlikova and Temesvari are two of the most attractive players of the circuit but also because they both play fast, attacking tennis.

Sunday Mandlikova probably played her best tennis on clay since her victory in the French Open in 1981 and it was her own

skill and not Temesvari's mistakes which sealed the result.

Asked how she rated her next opponent, Lloyd said: "Hana is good on clay. She runs down everything. She has good ground strokes and a good drop shot. I just hope the match will not be a repeat of two years ago when she beat me in the semifinals".

In the same half of the draw American Andrea Jaeger, seeded third, had an easy passage to the quarter-finals by outclassing Britain's Anne Hobbs 6-2, 6-4. She will meet unseeded 19-year-old American Gretchen Rush, who ousted Ivanna Madruga-Osses of Argentina 6-3, 6-2.

Commenting on this, Connors said: "McEnroe always has an inner struggle with himself which sometimes makes him play better. But now he has a struggle with the clay and the public. I haven't mentioned it to him nor do I sympathise with him.

"I have been through all this myself... I don't let anything bother me, I just stay out there and play tennis," he added.

In the quarter-finals, Connors will meet unseeded Frenchman Christophe Roger-Vasselin, who ousted Spaniard Fernando Luna 6-2, 6-3, 1-6, 6-1 Sunday.

Another Frenchman, sixth-seeded Yannick Noah, ploughed his way into the last eight Sunday. Noah was in an ebullient mood as he despatched Australian John Alexander 6-2, 7-6, 6-1.

Amman Little League

Game Scores - May 27 - 28

T-Ball - Juniors

Grindlays 17
Alfa Laval 15
Chase Manhattan 18
American Express 22

Marriott 12
Arab Wings 14
AIK 16
Jordan Express 19

Baseball - Mids

Ellis 15
Telcom 19
Cairo-Amman Bank 11

International Traders 1
Intercon 10
Citibank 2

Baseball - Seniors

Salute 8

Foxboro 7

Schedule for June 3

8:30 a.m. T-ball play-off - AIK vs. Chase Manhattan
Mids play-off Intercon vs. Ellis.
10:00 a.m. Mids: All-star game
12:00 noon Seniors: Salute vs. All-stars
2:00 p.m. Awards ceremony.

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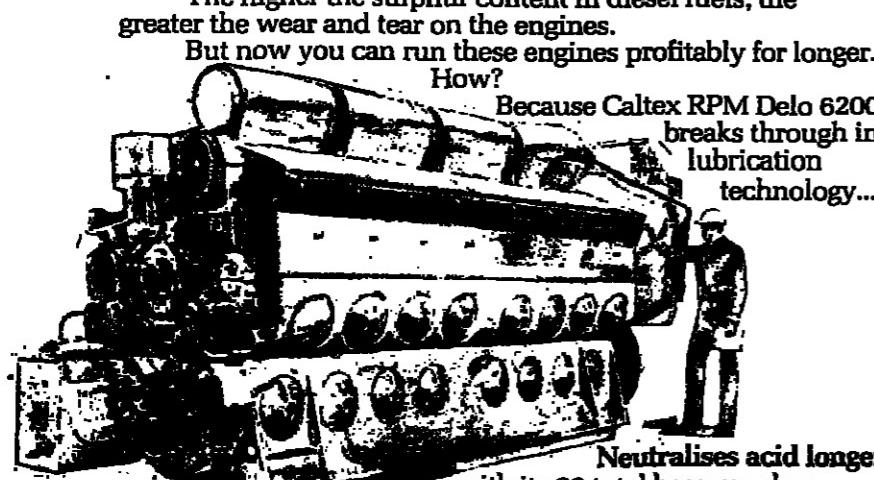
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Trade dispute threatens Caribbean community

BRIDGETOWN (R) — English-speaking countries in the Caribbean are stepping up efforts to get regional commerce moving again, after a dispute which threatened to put an end to 15 years of free trade within the Caribbean community (Caricom).

The dispute started in early January, when Jamaica, badly needing foreign exchange, made Caribbean imports into the country more expensive by introducing a two-tier exchange rate for its currency.

Jamaica's main trading partners immediately retaliated with protectionist measures and this led to a severe reduction in intra-regional trade.

Several factories were forced to close and thousands of workers lost their jobs in the processed food and textile industries.

Earlier this month, a meeting of regional leaders succeeded in averting an all-out trade war but obstacles to trade in the 12-nation grouping still remain.

Caricom leaders are now expected to find a definitive solution at a meeting of finance ministers in Barbados on June 9 and 10 and at a summit of heads of government in Trinidad and Tabago in early July.

Jamaica introduced the new currency system because weak

world demand for aluminium had reduced its bauxite exports and drained its foreign exchange reserves.

Tourism, the country's second largest foreign exchange earner, also fell because of the world recession and recent violence in Kingston.

The Jamaican government set the Jamaican dollar at between 2.50 and 2.70 Jamaican dollars to the U.S. dollar for most imports and at the official rate of 1.78 for selected imports.

Barbados Prime Minister Tom Adams, whose country was particularly badly hit by the measures, described this as a way to seek the benefits of devaluation without incurring the costs. Jamaica last year sold the area goods worth \$82 million.

Barbados then floated its currency against the Jamaican dollar to equalise trade between the two countries, and Trinidad and Tabago, Antigua and Barbuda imposed licensing on all Caricom imports into their markets.

After hard negotiations, Jamaica and its trading partners agreed on May 7 to establish a new Caricom rate for the Jamaican dollar at 2.25 to the U.S. dollar.

The new rate, which went into effect on May 18, applies to imports from outside the region, including fertilisers, agricultural and industrial machinery, which Jamaican manufacturers use to make spare parts and other products for export to Caricom. It also applies to Caricom imports into Jamaica, such as petroleum from Trinidad and food.

Another problem affecting trade is the suspension of the Caricom multilateral clearing facility, an inter-governmental credit arrangement to facilitate intra-regional trade payments.

The facility was suspended last March after it reached its \$100 million ceiling.

Barbados Prime Minister Adams said the facility broke down because Trinidad and Tobago supplied petroleum products through the facility to Guyana, which was unable to pay.

Barbados has in turn been unable to recover some \$65 million owed it under the facility, and has had to seek a \$47 million loan from the International Monetary Fund, Mr. Adams said.

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The practice is so common that changes have been given the special name "Cinkiarz" — roughly pronounced cheenashash — which conjures up the whispered invitation.

Unlike the Soviet Union, where being caught with a single dollar note can mean imprisonment, Poles may freely hold foreign exchange although unofficial dealing is illegal.

Many have foreign currency bank accounts topped up by relatives and friends abroad.

After martial law was declared in December 1981 all these accounts were frozen. But banks now give out dollar coupons, which can be spent in the "pewex" foreign

Street money-changers thrive in Poland

WARSAW (R) — The first person many visitors to Poland will meet after an immigration officer or customs controller will be an illegal money-changer.

The taxi driver, the hotel porter, or waiter, even a casually dressed man in the main street will come close, look into the distance and mutter: "Change money".

Foreign currencies, particularly the U.S. dollar, have had an inflated black market value since World War II and the present crisis has boosted the *unofficial* rate to more than 500 zloties to the dollar compared to the official 86 zloties.

The Communist daily Trybuna Ludu estimated there were about 3,500 professional street money-changers of all ages and social groups from schoolchildren to pensioners.

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currency stores, which thrive in all major cities.

The coupons have themselves become an object of speculation and their rate is published in the officially sanctioned consumer newspaper Veto.

Dollar in fine health

The weekly technical magazine Przyglad Techniczny, analysing the draw of the "green" as the dollar is known here, said it "lives an independent life in Poland and is currently in fine health — certainly better than at home."

"One dollar bill on the black market can buy 20 packs of cigarettes, almost 100 newspapers, 150 bus tickets and 10 cinema tickets," the newspaper said.

It said this compared with half a pack of cigarettes, a kilogramme of fruit, two newspapers or one third of a cinema ticket on the official market.

The newspaper quoted estimates that more than \$2 billion was circulating in Poland, much of it hidden in socks and under mattresses and floorboards, as well as more than \$600 million deposited in banks.

It listed several reasons for the dollar's inflated value, including lack of confidence in the zloty and a demand for foreign exchange for imports.

Poles also became accustomed to a wide variety of Western goods during the comparatively affluent early 1970s and flock to Pewex stores, which provide imported

The body of a 29-year-old man, said by the authorities to have left his home on May 14 with a large sum of money, two gold rings and contacts among the money-changers, was found five days later in the back of his car.

Dealers say another influence is the official price of vodka. When this rose sharply recently it became cheaper to change zloties for dollars on the street and buy liquor in the Pewex.

But the risks for dealers and clients can be high, even if they evade the police.

The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

FORECAST FOR MONDAY, MAY 30, 1983

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A good day to make plans for whatever course you want to put in motion that could pave the way to greater production in the future. Use your own resourcefulness and ingenuity.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Give full attention to responsibilities you have assumed and discharge them efficiently. Safeguard your reputation.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) If you carry through with expectations of associates, you avoid trouble and tensions. Don't neglect civic matters.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Begin the new week constructively by handling work efficiently. Avoid engaging in controversial subjects.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Make sure you first perfect a skill you have before bringing it to the attention of higher-ups. Sidestep a few.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Try to understand others whose ideas are different from yours. Be more supportive of loved ones and be happier.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Obtain important data you need and improve present operations. Be sure to take better care of your health.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Handle financial affairs early in the day and get excellent results. Your usual routines could prove troublesome now.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Analyze your progress and know what still needs to be done to gain your goals. Consult an expert for advice you need.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Plan how to be more productive in the future. You have fine creative ideas that need expression now.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Follow the sound advice of good friends who have your best interests at heart. Strive for increased happiness.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Contact influential persons and discuss how you can become more successful in the future. Think constructively.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) A new project you have in mind needs more study before you put it in operation. Make new contacts of worth.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will be able to gain the support of higher-ups by assisting them in some way. One who can make quick decisions, but remains steadfast to ideas. Give good religious training for a happier life. Sports are good here.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

Unemployment poses major problem for Thailand

BANGKOK (R) — Unemployment has become a major problem in Thailand after years of passing almost unnoticed, and the government's top economic planner says the situation is likely to get worse.

Thai labour unions say 100,000 workers a year have been laid off since 1980 because of the economic recession. At the same time, many young people, about 700,000 each year, are entering the job market for the first time.

Mr. Snoh said the government started to tackle unemployment with its third five-year plan in 1972. A family planning programme was also launched then in the hope of halving population growth to two per cent a year.

He said the goal of the 1982-86 five-year plan, which aimed to create 700,000 jobs a year to match the number of newcomers to the labour market, could not be achieved.

Last year, Mr. Snoh asked Thammasat University to study unemployment closely and suggest possible solutions. Last July the government adopted several short-term plans based on the university's findings.

These called for increased numbers of Thai workers to go to

figures are published.

But labour leaders maintain that as many as three million people are unemployed because thousands in agriculture receive no wages for helping their families.

At least 200,000 Thais work in the Middle East and they sent home 10 billion baht (\$433 million) last year.

Overseas workers not only reduce pressure on the domestic labour market but, with their remittances, helped to reduce the current account deficit to 27.5 billion baht (\$1.2 billion) last year from 56 billion baht (\$2.4 billion) in 1981.

The government recently opened an overseas employment office to encourage more Thai workers to go abroad in the face of competition from South Korea and the Philippines.

Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda also formed a ministerial committee to promote Thai business ventures overseas, especially ones in which Thais could work like construction projects in the Middle East.

But because of the recession and budget restraints, the government spent only two billion baht (\$87 million) on job creation projects this year, down from three billion baht (\$130 million) in previous years.

The think-tank leaders at Atsugi say the American International Business Machines Corporation (IBM) is hard on their backs, and there will be a race in coming years to see who can be first to make the miracle micros.

But Japan is not alone. The think-tank leaders at Atsugi say the American International Business Machines Corporation (IBM) is hard on their backs, and there will be a race in coming years to see who can be first to make the miracle micros.

Atsugi has a memory bank four times greater than the 64 K but is still about the same size — not much bigger than a postage stamp.

But the Japanese scientists at Atsugi are already moving on to smaller things by developing the 1,000 K RAM, better known as

Japanese scientists extend miniaturisation technology

ATSUGI, Japan (R) — Japanese scientists are pressing ahead with the development of tiny electronic circuits, hoping to shrink them to the point where they will be invisible to the naked eye.

Their aim is to create smaller consumer goods, computers and communication systems and make them less expensive and electricity-hungry.

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But the Japanese scientists at Atsugi are already moving on to smaller things by developing the 1,000 K RAM, better known as

the Megabit, with circuits so small they would measure only one thousandth of a millimetre.

Fifty to 100 such circuits could sit on the cross section of a strand of human hair, each one capable of storing 160,000 numbers or letters.

This line in development, where Japan is a world leader, started in laboratories at Cambridge.

Professor Brian Josephson, one of the world's youngest Nobel Prize winners, working in the Cavendish laboratories at the age of 33, made a scientific breakthrough when he discovered what are now known as the Josephson Effects.

He discovered that some materials, when taken down to absolute zero temperature at around minus 270 degrees Celsius, could conduct an electric impulse without any resistance.

In electric circuits, resistance within conducting mediums like a copper wire eats up electric power, causes heat and creates delays in transferring the electric current.

Conventional electronic science is currently bent on pushing silicon technology to the point where a 256 K RAM will soon be on the market from Japanese manufacturers, called a very large integrated circuit.

They are now working out how to pack more information into it and how to mass produce it cheaply.

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THE Daily Crossword

by N. E. Campbell

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5	Mobster	35	Brilliant	66	Employer	29	Border on
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17	Vicious						

WORLD

British Alliance leader believed to be target of Irish guerrillas

LONDON (R) — Police believe an Irish guerrilla "hit squad" plans to assassinate Social Democratic Party (SDP) leader Roy Jenkins before next month's British general election, the newspaper Mail on Sunday said.

As home secretary (interior minister) in the 1974 Labour government, Mr. Jenkins introduced the Prevention of Terrorism Act allowing detention without trial of suspected Irish guerrillas in Britain. He is now prime minister-designate of the third-ranking Liberal-Social Democratic alliance.

London's Scotland Yard police headquarters declined to comment on the report. The paper quoted intelligence sources for its story. Scotland Yard announced last Thursday that it had information the Irish Republican Army (IRA), which opposes British rule in Northern Ireland, planned attacks in Britain during campaigning for the June 9 poll.

Extra armed detectives are now guarding political party leaders and police are hunting for Sean O'Callaghan, 30, who Scotland Yard said had recently slipped into Britain, and John Downey, 30, wanted in connection with an IRA bomb attack that killed eight soldiers in

London last year.

IRA bullets narrowly missed a British member of the European Commission in Brussels in 1980 when Mr. Jenkins was its chairman and it is widely believed he was the intended target.

Riots shake N. Ireland's second city

LONDONDERRY, Northern Ireland (R) — Police withstood a barrage of more than 350 petrol bombs in renewed rioting Sunday in Londonderry, Northern Ireland's second city.

Police fired plastic bullets to disperse a crowd of about 100 rioting youths. They said there were no arrests or injuries but a derelict building was damaged by fire.

Saturday night rioting, which police say is pre-planned and begins after taverns have closed, has become frequent in Londonderry, where many Catholic Irish Republicans oppose British rule.

Rioters carried large sheets of metal and plastic to ward off plastic bullets while they deluged police lines with petrol bombs made from milk bottles filled with fuel.

Warning marks change of tactics in Moscow

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Union's warning that it will retaliate against deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe marks a change in tactics in its campaign against the American weapons. Western diplomats said Sunday.

They were commenting on a government statement at the weekend which implied that Moscow would station new missiles of its own on the territory of allied East European states if the West lets its Cruise and Pershing II missiles into place.

The diplomats said the announcement was a clear switch in emphasis in the Kremlin's efforts to block the U.S. missiles and marked the end of a long period in

which it had portrayed the Soviet Union as ready to make compromises and concessions.

"They have now moved on to playing tough and making threats about how they will react and it is likely this will be the thrust of their campaign in the next few months," one West European arms expert said.

He and other analysts said the timing of the statement was linked with the summit of Western leaders in Williamsburg and was intended to prompt West Europeans to pressure Washington into taking a softer line on the missile issue.

They said the main target of the Soviet leadership was still the

large and vociferous anti-nuclear movement active in most Western European countries.

Moscow had so far tried to cultivate an image of being more reasonable than Washington and more firmly committed to reducing the level of nuclear weapons.

"But they have not really succeeded in acquiring a good name amongst the anti-nuclear activists," one diplomat commented.

"In many ways it is much more effective for them to stop trying to gain favour and threaten to escalate the arms race — that's just the sort of thing the peace groups most fear as a result of Pershing and cruise deployment."

Mugabe ends E. Europe visit

HARARE (R) — Prime Minister Robert Mugabe returned from Eastern Europe Sunday saying he had been highly impressed and that he planned to pay his first visit to the Soviet Union soon.

His 10-day trip to Hungary, Czechoslovakia and East Germany was a resounding success, he told a news conference.

"We are very happy there has been established this close relationship with the socialist countries," he said. "Our direction is socialist and this visit will serve to cement that socialist alliance." Mr. Mugabe said he had discussed the need for greater security in southern Africa with his hosts.

"Against the background of South Africa's aggression we would have been foolish to ignore the question of how to strengthen our defences in this region," he said, without elaboration.

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